TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1893. Advertisements for THE WHEELY BUR, tomed

to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 8 o'clock

Alike, Yet Different.

The Fifty-first Congress had a Republican majority of 14 in the Senate and 19 in the House, responsive to the triumph of the Republicans in 1883 when BENJAMIN HAR-RISON was elected President. In control of both the Executive and the legislative branches of the Federal Government, the course of the Republicans seemed tolerably clear. It was necessary for them to comply with the pledges and promises made by their party in its National Convention, if they wished to maintain public confidence In their ability to conduct the Government.

But, unfortunately for the Republicans and their political prospects, when Congress assembled, radical and seemingly irreconcliable differences of opinion were afflicting them. Some Republicans were for carrying out with literal exactness and in good faith the promises contained in their Chicago platform. Others were for evading; others for modifying; others for postponing them. Some Republicans insisted upon the exemption of raw materials from tariff taxes. Some favored going in for reciprocity. Some from the Northwest demanded low customs duties, and declared that the Republican platform was a mere votecatching device, to be ignored as soon as victory had been achieved.

Nor did the differences of opinion among the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress relate to the tariff only. There was just as much divergence about silver coinage and the control of Federal elections. Some Republicans insisted on one line of financial policy, and some demanded another. Some were for establishing bayonet rule at the polls in the South; others were for the more pacific plan of leaving the colored brother to paddle his own political cance, unaided and unmolested.

Confusion followed. Unable to agree smong themselves, the Republicans had recourse to outside assistance. In the House they turned out enough Democrats to make up for defections in their own ranks. In the Senate they combined with such of the Democrats as were willing to agree with them. This reckless, disintegrating, and disastrous policy resulted in a composite Tariff bill, a compromise Coinage bill, and a dismembered Force bill adopted in the Republican House of Representatives and rejected in the Republican Senate. Political disaster in 1890 and again in 1892 was the inevitable result.

The Democracy stands to-day, in advance of the September special session of the Fifty-third Congress, in substantially the same position as the Republicans did four years ago. It has, it is true, a smaller mafority in the Senate, but it has a decidedly larger one in the House. But does the parallel go any further? We trust it does not. Every Democrat should agree that the pledges and promises of the party, made by the last National Convention, shall be faithfully and promptly kept. This is the message which the overwhelming body of Democratic voters have communicated to their representatives. Mr. CLEVELAND has lost no time in arranging for a special session of Congress, and we look to see its members take up early in September the performance of their matured political obligations; and faithfully, expeditiously, and with perfect harmony proceed to redeem

English Views of Canadian Appexation. The Canadian friends of continental union believe that nothing but facts and arguments are needed to give overwhelming strength to the movement for the incorporation of the Dominion with the United States. To bring the truth home to the people, the Continental Union Association of Ontario have published a short study of the question from its economic side. In a some hity pages are set forth ! Canadians cannot much longer acquiesce in their existing political conditions, and that relief is only to be found in voluntary

fusion with the great American republic.

Among the topics separately treated are the expectations entertained when the Dominion Confederation was formed: the disappointment of those hopes; the accumulation of federal and provincial debt; the extortion practised on the Canadian producers by the Canadian Pacific Rallway; the commercial isolation of the Dominion; the past relations of Canada with the United States, and the several remedies suggested for the existing depression. To several of these topics we may refer hereafter; but, for the moment, we would call attention to the proofs mar shalled at the beginning of this pamphlet. that intelligent English statesmen have, for some time past, expressed the conviction that annexation to the United States is the natural, rightful, and inevitable so lution of the Canadian question.

It was at the very time when the bill con-

stituting the present Dominion of Canada was passing through Parliament that this opinion of John Bright was expressed in the House of Commons: "For my part." he said, "I want the population of these provinces to do that which they deem best for their own interests—to remain with this country if they like it, in the most friendly manner, or to become independent States If they wish it; if they should prefer to unite themselves with the United States I should not complain even of that." That is to say, while the sentiment known as loyalism should not be discouraged by the nother country, it should be recognized that the motive which must ultimately prevail in any colony is the consideration for its own material well-being. Eleven years later Mr. GLADSTONE, writing in the Ninecenth Century, said of the colonies that " it s the welfare of those communities which forms the great object of interest and desire" among English Liberals; hence, " if the day should ever come when in their own view that welfare would be best promoted by their administrative emancipation, then and then only, the Liberal mind of England would at once say: Let them flourish to the uttermost, and, if their highest welfare requires their severance, we prefer their amicable independence to their constrained subordination."

About the same time, the late Lord SHER-BROOKE (Mr. ROBERT LOWE), discussing in the Fortnightly Review the value of the coionies to the United Kingdom, said:

"It is not natural that nations which are destine the lifetime of some persons now in existence, to become more populous than our own should submit to be foreve; in a state of tutelage wisdom is to defer the change as long as possible, and, on it does come to throw no captious obstacles in way, but to console ourselves by the reflection that the experience of a hundred years ago shows o hat it is very easy to exaggerate the mischiefs

It is evident that Lord Sherbrooke here referred to the fact that British trade

with the United States had, in spite of hostile tariffs, reached a volume that no one could have anticipated in colonial days. To a like effect wrote Lord BLACHFORD, who for many years was permanent Under Secretary for the Colo-"There is," he said, "a period in the pies. life of distant nations, however close their original connection, at which each must pursue its own course, whether in domestic or foreign politics, unembarrassed by the other's leading; and the arrival of that period depends on growth."

The Liberals are not the only Englishmen who have looked with philosophical resignation on the prospective separation of the Canadian provinces from Great Britain. In his "Memoirs of an Ex-Minister." Lord MALMESBURY prints a letter from Lord BEACONSFIELD, then Mr. Dis-BAELI, urging his Secretary of Foreign Affairs to push the Canadian fisheries question to a settlement while the situation at Washington was favorable, and remarking that "these wretched colonies will all be independent in a few years, and are a millstone around our necks." Mr. DISRAELI manifestly agreed at bottom with COBDEN, who knew Canada and the United States from personal observation, and who, when the Confederation act was mooted, expressed the following opinion in a letter. quoted by his blographer, JOHN MORLEY:

"I cannot see what substantial interest the British people have in the connection to compensate them for guaranteeing three or four millions of North Americans living in Canada against another community of Americans living in their neighborhood. We are told, indeed, of the loyalty of the Canadians, but this is an fronical term to apply to people who neither pay out taxes nor obey our laws, nor hold themselves liable to fight our battles; who would repudiate our right to the sovereignty over an acro of their territory, who claim the right of imposing their enstoms duties, even to the exclusion of our manufactures. We are two peoples to all intents and purposes, and it is a perilous delimion to both parties to keep up a sham connection and dependence which would snap asunder if it should ever be put to the strain of evern reality. In my opinion, it is for the inerest of both Canada and the mother country that we abould, as speedily as possible, sever the poitical thread by which we are, as communities connected, and leave the individuals on both ides to cultivate the relations of commerce and friendly intercourse as with other nations. I have felt an interest in the confederation scheme, because I thought it was a step in the direction of an amicable separation. Whatever may be the wish of the colonies will meet with the concurrence of our Government and Parliament. We have recognized their right to control their own fate, even to the point of asserting their ndependence, whenever they think fit, and which we know to be only a question of time."

We note, finally, that Lord Jours RUSSELL, in his "Recollections and Suggestions," while he opposes the cession of Canada to the United States by any British Ministry, nevertheless feels called upon to make this observation:

"It is bardly necessary to say that, when the maority of any of our dependencies declare by their representatives that they wish to separate from us, no attempt should be made to detain them. The faults committed by Guerge Guerrille, Changes Towsshend. and Lord Norm can never be repeated."

With such examples of British opinion. the Continental Union Association of Ontario find it easy to demonstrate the legitimacy of their movement. It is obvious that Canadians have at least as good a right to discuss the future of Canada as have English statesmen. If it be not treasonable in three Prime Ministers, Mr. GLADSTONE, LORD BEACONSFIELD, and LORD JOHN RUSSELL, to look forward to the severance of the connection between Great Britain and her North American dependencies, it certainly cannot be treasonable for any citizen of the Canadian Dominion to contemplate the same event.

The Village and the Town.

The village of Stockbridge is one of the oldest, most conservative, most beautifully situated, and most thoroughly ordered of the Massachusetts villages. It has always been regarded by its fortunate inhabitants as a model rural community, and as such it has been celebrated throughout the Union. The first of the village improvement societies was established in Stockbridge. It looked after the health of the many trees along the streets and country roads. It made the throwing of paper or anything unsightly by the wayside a disgraceful deed. It created a public opinion which no resident dared to offend by keeping his place disorderly or violating the concisely the reasons for believing that laws of good taste in its general management. Even the grass lining the roads was cared for like a lawn. Hence Stockbridge has deserved the reputation for beauty and good order upon which it has prided itself.

The civilization of Stockbridge has been developing for two centuries. It was one of the towns in Berkshire county earliest settled; and its records show that throughout its long history it has been governed with careful and minute regard to the welfare of its inhabitants. It has always been a very religious community from the time when Jonathan Edwards brought there his severe doctrines; and it has been distinguished for the intelligence and refinement of its people.

If anywhere life and property should be secure, where should the immunity be found if not in this model Massachusetts village? It would seem to be the place of all others where bolts and bars would not be necessary; and they were not necessary during a great part of its history. There were no thieves to enter. There was no fail in the village, and none was needed. Everybody, from Selectman down to the humblest inhabitant, was expected to do right himself and to respect the rights of his neighbors. If a cow strayed, its owner had no fear that it would be lost. It would be returned to him in that model community. Moreover, the whole region surrounding Stockbridge was inhabited by an orderly and God-fearing population. All about was Arcadian peace. There was no pinching poverty, and very little outward wicked-

ness manifested itself. This happy community has been increased of recent years by the addition of many of the most cultivated people of America, and they have been desirous of preserving its ancient repute. Six miles from Stockbridge is Lenox, which has become the richest, stateliest, and most fashionable of the hill towns of the country, and as it has been built up, its magnificent homes have extended down the road to Stockbridge, until the two places are practically joined. Stockbridge, moreover, has been a dry village, so far as the public sale of liquor is concerned. It has been a sober place in every sense. Nobody has been stimulated to disorder by a village rum shop. People had no fear of brawlers when they went abroad at night. They felt as far away from the wickedness of the rest of the world, of Boston, for instance, as if they were in another and a better planet.

For the last two or three years, however, this peaceful rural community has been turned into a place of danger and fright. In all New York there is not a district of halfits population where cool and determined burglaries have been so numerous and so successful. In this city that species of crime has been pretty effectually squelched by the vigilance of the police; but in Stockbridge it has flourished greatly, and for the reason that not one of the burglars has yet been captured and punished.

The latest of this long series of crimes

took place on Friday night of last week Masked men entered two houses and stole valuable property from ladies whom they threatened with pistols. They then escaped with their booty, and without suffering any harm, and evidently without any fear of harm. They followed in their crimes the plan which has been successfully pursued in all the Stockbridge burglaries for two or three years past. Rewards are offered for their capture, as they were offered after all the other burglaries, but they remain at liberty to put on their masks again and break into other people's houses by night. It seems to be a safe and a profitable business for them. In New York they would be in the hands of the police in a week if not in a day. A series of burglaries so atrocious would never have taken place here. It would have been stopped immediately after its beginning.

At this time the safest place for life and property is a great city like New York, where the police machinery is large and perfectly adjusted. The trouble in a community like Stockbridge is that the means for the swift application of justice to criminals are not at hand. It is made for peace and not war; but a great city must always be in arms against the outlaws of society.

A Chicago Dressing Room on Wheels Mr. Robert Chatfield Chatfield-Tay-LOR is the Fortunate Youth of Chicago, and occupies with grace the dizziest social altitudes of that irrepressible town. Heappears to be a deserving and accomplished youth, and he speaks Spanish with a slight Ithacan accent, which the Infanta is said to have found very attractive. His distinction is so great that he is a proper subject for public discussion and admiration. Indeed, at the early age of 28 he has become a public character, and the cheap attempts of certain envious Chicago journals to gibe at his name, and to call him Mr. CHATFIELD TWICE TAYLOR, OF Mr. CHATFIELDS TAYLOR, are really a tribute to his eminence. Mr. EUGENE FIELD, whose opinion on social questions is always sound, avers that Mr. TAYLOR is a modest and intelligent person; and we may dismiss, therefore, as brutal offsprings of malice all the unconsidered gossip that would represent Mr. TAYLOR as inclined to be puffed up with his glory as arbiter of the elegancies. Our esteemed contemporary. the Herald, in an interesting review of his ife and labors, shows him at his most fateful hour. Apologizing for the intrusion, let us get into his coach, and see him scrubbing off the Chicago grime at his own washbowl:

"Consul Charging Taylon's strongest point is his strict observance of the proprieties. He would sooner die than be seen in a costome not in consonance with the time of day or the event then transpiring. Since he has been his own master, there has not been a day when mortal man has seen him in other than evening dress after 6 o'clock P. M., except when he was travelling, or in a section of the country where dress suits were unknown or not tolerated. So keep is his sense of the Siness of things that he has had his couch Sitted ons a dressing room, and there he keeps several suits f clothes, shirts, cuifs and collars, and other articles of apparel. Under one seat is a washbowl, with a waat 6 o'clock, he simply lets down the curtains of his carriage, disrobes, attends to the duties of the toilet. and then arraying himself in evening dress, is ready when the bells chime & to sit down to dinner. Of course, be does not have dinner at so early an hour as that, but he will not suffer afternoon dress after. This idea of dressing in his coach originated with M CHATTIELD TAYLOR; and so far as I can learn be has a monopoly of it, his example not having been followed by any others of the gilded youth of the city."

Suppose that Mr. TAYLOR sits down to dinner at half past seven, he has an hour and a half or thereabouts of solitary esthetic contemplation every evening. This must be instructive and refreshing Six o'clock is a little early in the summer, but the important thing is to have the hour of evening dress fixed. Mr. HIGINBOTHAM has set the hour back to twelve o'clock noon, but Mr. Taylor accepts no compromises, At the stroke of six the last touches have been given to his tie, composed in a symphony worthy of an Etonian hand. At the fifth stroke of the bell, the coat is on. We can imagine nothing better calculated to impress a work-a-day community like Chicago with the eternal pulchritudes, than this daily transformation scene in Mr. CHATPIELD-TAYLOR'S coach. Ordinary Chicago is going home to its supper at six, the hour of the emergence of Mr. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR from the vulgar to the beautiful, from dull day to spangled night.

It is true that Mr. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR'S six o'clock lavations seem somewhat rude. A can of water seems an insufficient bath judged by the cold canons of the effete seaboard, but the point is that Mr. TAYLOR's se of a washbowl at 5:30 P. M. is in itself a declaration for improved lavations, and a sign of progress toward a higher civilization. Of course, not even Mr. TAYLOR is perfect. He would be the last person to assert perfection for himself. He is no soft Campanian with high luxury in his baths and perfumes. He wears cuffs separable from the shirt. Many of our thoughtful social students believe that the alphabet of cleanliness in the matter of linen is to have the shirt collar and cuffs-wristbands would be Mr. TAYLOR's name for cuffs-incapable of divorce from the shirt. It is probable enough that Mr. TAYLOR is himself of that opinion, but he knows that social progress is slowly made. It is enough for him as he turns his cuffs at 5:58 to know that he has set an example to Chicago.

An eminent Illinois politician was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about the time Mr. TAYLOR was illustrating plain living and high thinking at Cornell University. On a Saturday night this eminent Illinois politician's countenance was a tragedy, a rebus of unnumbered woes. Domestic affliction, pecuniary calamity, physical suffering. were suggested as the reasons for his woebegoneness. After many expressions of anxiety from his friends, the great man showed his woe. "Boys," said he, "I've got to do somethin' to-night I always hate to do. I've got to shirt myself." Mr. CHAT-FIELD-TAYLOR heralds the coming of a brighter and better day, when devolution of a shirt at 6 P. M. will be as simple as a summer shower. And if Mr. Taylor had done nothing else than show Chicago that a night shirt is not a congruous part of evening dress, he would have done well and much. His position is difficult, but it is useful and glorious. He is a lesson in eliquette on wheels, a four-wheeler courtier. BALTHASAR CASTIGLIONE on the road. The number of men willing to devote themselves without reward to the public improvement and utility is small. Men like Mr. HOBART CHATFIELD CHATFIELD-TAYLOR perform a great public service.

Nephews and Friends.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune reproves the Hon. CONRAD N. JORDAN, the amiable chief of the Sub-Treasury of the United States in this town, for dismissing twenty employees of that place "for the sole reason that they were Republicans." This is a sufficient reason, and if Mr. JORDAN gives it, he shows his good sense and his sound Democracy. The Tribune seems to think, however, that there are good grounds for complaining that Mr. JORDAN has violated the comities of polities in bouncing some young charges of that accomplished friend of spelling reform,

the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS of Uties and St. David's. Mr. JORDAN has the honor of being Mr. Roberts's successor in office. This is the Tribune's tale of woo, and of the disappointment of the Welsh Caro of Utica,

and of the faithlessness of Mr. JOBDAN: "It is customary for those who succeed to an office o this importance to treat with respect the personal ap-pointments of their predecessors. In this case, however Mr. Jonnan made his first attack upon the four or five oung friends of Ettis H. Rosears, who preceded him is the office, and they were the first to go. This was one in spire of the fact that Mr. Rosents kept nephew of Mr. Jonnan in the Sub-Treasury during his entire administration, and only dismissed another one when be was absolutely compelled to do so. This naphew was among the first who was appointed by

Mr. JORDAN to fill a forced vacancy." Mr. JORDAN was right in putting out the young friends of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Rob-ERTS's friendship is an honor to possess, and the Government of the United States should not be called upon to reward his friends. A retiring officeholder has no right to make his friends in office a sort of trust to be taken care of by his successor. On the other hand, nephews are bad appendages for an uncle in office to have about him. Nepotism is a word of unsavery taste to the vocal organs, and Mr. JORDAN might bestow his nephew in a place more seemly than a Government office. We dare say, however, that Mr. JORDAN and the Tribune don't agree as to the facts in the case.

Patronage and Politics.

The distribution of Federal offices is going on vigorously and without nonsense. At the present juncture the requirements in an officeholder of honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution have had annexed to them the candidate's relations, direct or indirect, to the Democratic Congressional vote on repealing the silver

law in September or October. This is in fact a narrowing and intensifieation of the regular Democratic maxim, to the victors belong the spoils." They are getting the offices only to meet the exigencies of this special moment. They must te anti-silver Democrats, or embody an anti-silver pull.

As Mr. CLEVELAND becomes disentangled from the old Mugwump humbug that persisted in the separation of offices from polities, how his standing in the Democracy and his usefulness as a public servant are raised and amplified!

We hope that Lamplighter will win the Suburban to-day. Why? Because he is the best horse.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed what is known as the BERRY bill, to prevent and destroy trusts; and it is awaiting the Governor's approval or his veto. The Inter-Ocean states its provisions as follows:

" A trust is a combination of skill, capital, or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associaany, or all of the following purposes: To create or carry out restrictions in trade; to himit or reduce the production, or to increase or reduce the price of mer chandise or commodities; to prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of merchandise, produce, or commodities; to fix any standard or fivure whereby its price to the put opon any article or commodity of merchandise, produre, or manufacture intended for sale, use, or cor sumption in this State, or to establish any agency whereby the sale of such articles may be covered up and made to appear to be for the original vender.

"Any agreement between makers and sellers that the sellers shall not sell below a list, card, or common standard figure is the act of a trust, and also an agreement etween shippers and common carriers for discrimi nating rates to the freight of any combination of per sons is held to make such a combination a trust.

"State corporations found to be trusts by any of these

ests are to forfeit their charters, and their corporate existence is to cease and terminate upon conviction of threach of this law. It is the duty of the Attorneyeneral to prosecute suspected corporations. "Foreign corporations violating this law are pro-

hibited from doing business in the State If this bill is approved and put in force, any ordinary partnership will be a trust in Hilmois

While Mr. Biles, the designer of the Paris and the New York, is talking of a steamship 1,000 feet long as the transatlantic liner of the future, Mr. Danius Davison, a veteran Ameri-can inventor and naval architect, has such a vessel already planned. In fact, he has had it devised for a long time. The deck length, however, is only 700 feet, the remaining 300 feet on the load line being occupied by extended ends at bow and stern, made light and carrying no freight, which serve only for buoyancy and to break the waves, add safety in collision, and open a channel for the main body of the vessel, closing it easily at the stern. The beam of this vessel is 80 feet, and her total depth at the centre is 70 feet. She is expected to have 50,000 horse power, and to reach a speed of 30 miles an hour. But to most persons the most notable feature in the Levisthan, as Mr. Davison calls his projected steamship, is that of the extended ends, which evidently give easy curves and lines; and it is curious that this is a feature which he embodied more than forty years ago in a pleasure craft rowed by eight men, and used in New York harbor an account of which appeared in THE SUN of that time.

The postal card is often very handy. An English member of Parliament has made a suggestion to the effect that the postal laws should permit the transmission through the mails of any card whatever of the regulation sine bearing an adhesive one-cent stamp. We are disposed to back up this suggestion. Its adoption would save money to the l'ost Office Department, and would be very convenient at times to people who do not happen to have postal cards at hand when needed. It would often be especially convenient to people in the rural districts. We do not know that it would e against any law to mail an ordinary white card bearing a one-cent stamp. We recently heard of a case in which a card of this kind. thus stamped, was mailed and delivered in this city. If the sender acted unlawfully he has never heard of it.

The first of the new passenger-carrying whalebacks for the lakes has made a speed of twenty-three miles an hour in a trial trip on Lake Michigan, from Milwaukee to Chicago. This is a very high rate of speed, and the Christopher Columbus deserves to be called the greyhound of the lakes for a time at least. It is far above any rate yet attained by any steamship on them. It would be regarded as a high rate for the swiftest of the ocean liners on the Atlantic. The constructors of this whaleback promise that, while traversing the lakes, she will make 1,000 miles within fifty hours, in which case the CRAMPS of Phila-delphia will have to look out for their laureis as they hurry up the building of the new Atlantic steamships for the American line. The Campania has a good record, but she cannot afford to lower it in the face of the Christopher

Columbus. A short time ago we gave an account of some of the whalebacks and other steamers that have been launched, or are on the stocks, at the lake ports. They are not far from the first class in material, mechanism, and fitting up. We are proud of them. They are needed for the immense commerce, and for the travel, between the cities of the five great lakes, which were spoken of in old times as Western lakes, but which are in the Eastern half of the terri tory of the United States. They constitute the lake system of the East, not of the West.

We can tell the Japanese that probably they will not be able to introduce into these United States their inebriating beverage called saki, though they should give a free supply o it to everybody in Chicago. We fancy the stuff will not fit into the American mind, or suit the American taste, or sit well upon the American faculties, physical or spiritual. It is derived from rice, is taken hot, has a que twang, with a seent not recognized in this country, and is said to operate upon the flesh and the brain very slowly in a roundabout way. It does not promote locomotion, or give spring to the system, or invigorate the intellect, or in spire the poetic muse. Besides, it is weak in

those vinous, spirituous, and mixed potations which have come to us through the French Our esteemed Yokohama contemporary, the Hocki Shimbus, is at liberty to circulate these

facts all over Hondo.

alcoholand can hardly be expected to supplant

There has been a remarkable decrease of the prevalence of pneumonia here this month. The number of fatal cases in the first fortnight of May was 358, or an average of 179 cases ; week: the number in the first fortnight of this month was but 101, or an average of 95 a week, and the number last week only 82. This happy decrease of a disease which in the course of the year destroys more lives here than any other is doubtless largely owing to the fact that the weather of the first half of this month has been more favorable to health than was that of the month of May; has not been raw, rainy, or cold, as it was especially in the first week of that month, when the mortality from the disease rose to 195.

We have spoken repeatedly during the past rear, of the dangers from pneumonia, of the importance of guarding against it, of the advantage of bringing it under treatment in its earliest stage, and of the fact that a very large proportion of the deaths from it are the result of negligence. We would din these facts in the ears of every person who values life and who is open to advice or warning. Pneumonia is the courge of New York. Perhaps half of the mortality from it is owing to the recklessness of its

victims. MR. CLEFELAND'S OBESITY.

He Weighs Three Hundred Pounds and Is Going to Reduce His Adipose. From the New York Revalst.

President Cleveland is to take again the Schweninger cure for obesity. This is asserted on the authority of Dr. John

Wesley Gibbs, who treated Mr. Cleveland two years ago for the same disease. Professional etiquette forbade the Doctor from saying he yould administer the treatment. He will, however, for he is said to be the only American

would administer the treatment. He will, however, for he is said to be the only American
practitioner using the system which gave Bismarck a new lease of life seven years ago.

I learn that Dr. Gibbs will go to Washington
before long and begin the treatment, which
will continue throughout the summer, by
which time, it is expected, President Cleveland
will have lost seventy-five pounds. This will
bring his weight down to where it was after
he subjected himself to the treatment before.
President Cleveland to day weighs about
three hundred pounds. Ever since he went to
Washington he has been increasing steadily.
The fat has been as a marchising steadily.
The fat has been as a marchising at the rate of
more than half a pound a day. He began tak"constitutional" walks in the hope of restring
rid of the fat, and he drove over the rocklest
roads in suburban Washington. heports that
he had even litted up a private gymnasium in
the White House were freely circulated.

Nothing availed, however. He grew larger
and heavier despite "snapper" and "antisnapper" controversies, protests from indignant Senators who objected to being ignored
in the distribution of patronage, leverish office seekers and the rapidly dwinding gold
reserve. Menta activity, physical exercise,
and even deting had no effect on the insidious
lat. It encased him from head to foot, and
laver after layor was added with a regularity
that tecame alarming. The President's breath
for the fact of the foot, and grew short; to get accurate peans an effort,

and even dieting had no effect on the insidious lat. It encased him from head to toot, and laver after layer was added with a regularity that became alarming. The President's breath grew short: to get accumi became an effort, and now, since the hot weather has come on in carnest, disinclination to take vigorous exercise is marked. The President left that he must do something, for an indefinite continuance of the increase had but one end.

He is sensitive about observations regarding his physical being, and fails to see what interest his millions of admirers can have in his corpulence. These feelings had to be set aside, however, and after much hositation he has decided to undergo another course of the Schweninger treatment.

Mr. Cleveland is not as heavy now as he was two years ago. Then he weighed 307 pounds; to-day he weights probably nine pounds less. But he is two years older now and can carry less weight than formerly. In otherwords, Mr. Cleveland 2285 pounds of flesh, blood and hone, and fat are more trisone than were the 307 rounds he had two years ago. A double cause is assigned for Mr. Cleveland's condition. Washington's climate has been demonstrated to be of a peculiarly fattening kind, and Mr. Cleveland was not thoroughly cured during his first treatment. His friends further know that he is generous in his diet, and has always been able to eat nimost anything edicie without experiencing the qualms of indigestion. But while his stomach is sound, his kidneys are believed to be affected by a disease which roadily yields to treatment. sound, his kidneys are believed to be affected or a disease which readily yields to treatment. ad to this fact his increasing adipose tissue

is fact his increasing adipose tissue and to this fact his increasing adipose tissue is largely attributed.

"There is no doubt that President Cleveland intends taking the Schweninger treatment," said Dr. Gibts fast evening, "Whether or not I shall administer if I do not care to say. The treatment will be effective, for it always is," "Will taking the treatment require temporary retirement from active work?" I asked.

It will not. It is simple, for it assumes there is an organic cause for the disease. The Schweninger treatment removes the cause. there is an organic cause for the disease. The Schweninger treatment removes the cause, and the effect of the cause disappears. The kidneys are the organs whereby fat is elim-inated from the system. They would necessa-rily be cured first, if they are out of order in Mr. Cleveland's case, and the result will be that the fat will be absorbed naturally, and without subjecting the system to any strain," "Then Mr. Cleveland would not have re-course to the banting system?"

without subsecting the system to any strain."

"Then Mr. Cleveland would not have recourse to the banting system?"

"He would not. Banting is nothing less than starvation. If a man does not eat enough he loses flesh, fat, blood, and tone, and is reduced in weight. As soon, however, as hereaunes full meals and his former dictary habits, he picks up the flesh and fat he has lost and an extra portion in addition.

"Unless corpulence is directly due to gluttony, the Schweninger treatment involves little dicting. In Mr. Cleveland's case there would naturally be some regulations, but they would be many degrees removed from those prescribed for banting. For instance, a practice in vogue in lingland would do the President no good. There, a system consists of a steady diet of hot water and almost raw beef. A cup of hot water is taken in the morning on rising. A half hour afterward a pound of finely chopped beef, slightly cooked on the outside and raw inside, is served the victim. He gets another cup of hot water at dinner time and some more beef prepared like the morning dish. In the evening he gets the same. Of course he loses weight, but if he lives and returns to normal habits he fleshes' up more rapidly than ever.

"No, there would be no callsthenic exercises for Mr. Cleveland in the Schweninger treatment. He might have the same experience that the fat man who was told to ride a horse regularly did. After riding for a month up hill and down dals he discoveres that he had gained sixty-four pounds and the horse had leat seventy. Gymnastic exercises simulate the appelite, more food than usual is enten, and the result is that the exerciser gains weight instead of losing it."

"It he behweninger treatment effects a permanent cure, how does Fresident Cleveland happen to be in the plight he was two years gains weight instead of losing it."

"It he behweninger treatment effects a permanent cure, how does Fresident Cleveland happen to be in the plight he was two years."

happen to be in the plight he was two years ago?"

"Mr. Cleveland was not cured entirely. The treatment reduced his weight seventy-one pounds. That was eminently satisfactory, and he was content with that result and did not pursue the course to the end. Some caromust, of course, be exercised in the selection of solids and liquids for consumption. For instance, Prince Bismarck's enormous corpulence was due to gluttony. He would drink twenty little pails of heer's day and eat a wonderful mixture of solids.

"Dr. Schweninger stopped much of the heer and prescrited good, healthful food, well cooked. Prince Bismarck lost much weight

"Dr. Schweninger stopped much of the heer and prescrited good, healthful food, well cooked. Frince listmarck lost nutch weight and has not regained it. Naturally, Dr. Schweninger would not permit his patient to return to his former habits, for they would bring about a diseased condition of the kidneys and the accumulation of fat.

"My own care was due to a kidney trouble and an abnormal desire to siece. The romnolence was the result of the disorganization of the kidneys. I slett sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. I was as had as Dickens's Fat Boy. I soom weighed 240 pounds. Dr. Schweninger reduced me to 171 pounds, and my weight has remained at that figure ever since. I do not diet myself, but I use the care any human being should in the selection of my food. The Schweninger system of diet

I do not diet myself, but I use the care any human being should in the selection of my food. The Schweninger system of diet is simple. It varies according to the individual in some cases the use of starchy food and sugar will be allowed, while in others the hydro-carbons will be excluded. The use of fat meats does not make fat, Beef and mutton fat is recommended in the Schweninger treatment, but the fat of hum, become and pork in general is not fat of ham, become and pork in general is not fat of ham, bacon, and pork in general is not because it is difficult of digestion, and not be

cause it makes fat.

But the Schwedinger treatment varies for
every case, and if l'resident Cleveland should
take it his case would be no exception; there
would have to be regulations justified by the
conditions of the various wital organs."

They Have Been Sweetened With New

From the Grand Rapids Demacent What becomes of the "sour" girls at graduating

Truth Wall Expressed. Tax Sex is indeed a great paper.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The land for the new Seventh Police and Eleventi Judicial Court on Fifty-fourth street, between Eight and Ninth avenues, has been appraised at \$50,000. The expenses of the Commission were \$1,007.50, of which \$1,200 went to the three Commissioners.

The city recevered \$390 from Jury fines during the lest quarter report. In addition to appearing in three daily papers, the jurors' exemption notices published by the city henceforth in the Juily Aneila the Meropalis, the Mach's Union, the Lach American, and the Bebres Standard,

Some summer nominations: For Senator, Twelfth district, Assemblyman Thomas C. O'Sullivan, for Sena-tor, Tenth district, Louis Drypotcher; for Assembly-man, Seventeenth district, James Fay; for Fenator, man, Seventeenth district, James Pay; for Senator, Thirteenth district, Isaac A. Hooper; for Assemblyman, First district, W. J. Caffey: For City Judge, in place of Judge McGowan, Lunts J. Conian.

A. S. Rosenthal, made United States Consul to Leghorn by the Cleveland Administration, was a candidate for the Tammany nomination for Civil Judge in the Fifth district sgainst lieney M. Goldfore: lits appointment clears the way for the latter's renomination.

The New York Republican State League of Clubs will hold its annual convention at Saratoga on June 27 and 28. The Saratoga meeting will be preliminary to the State campaign. The officers of the league have made extensive ar angements for the convention. It will be held in the new vit age hall, a specious and pleasant place, but that is about all that can be said in favor of such gatherings for talk and boasts and reminiscences. Victories are not won in the field of American politics by outings.

Among the recent requisitions made by the Finance partment to supply its requirements were the fol lowing: Twelve red skivers, I san istone, I piece tracing cloth, 12 black skivers, I bottle oil, I font of type, box of gilling powder, I package of gold leaf, I bundle box of gilding powder, I package of gold leaf. I bundle of trank boards, I outling knife, 2 skins of cowhide, a finishing pallet, and a keg of paste.

Sill another old landmark on the west side of town has succumbed to the process of change, and has been tern down: Hank's Hall, on Ninth avenue, near Thir-ty-fourth street. It has been the favorite meeting place of German Republicans for more than forty years, and also of the surviving members of Mazeppa Hose. John Hank, the founder, was an old-fashioned German Republican, such as constituted, during war times, the backbone of the Republican party on the upper west side of New York. Quite a number of them were soldiers, and some few had been volunteer fremen before the war. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and about half of the survivors are now in the Democratic camp. A new building will be erected on the site of Hank's Hail.

Seven of the civil Judges were elected in 1887, two in 1890, one in 1891, and one in 1892. About the sur-est of a renomination is William F. Moore of the Third district. There is no opposition to his return, and from present apprarances the Republicans will not ruandidate for Sheriff in 1890, is Clerk of the Court. The other officials are Democrats.

"The grane industry in New York " declared Roswell P. Flower in Syracuse in September, 1802, "covers 40, 000 scres and the value of the product is \$122 per acre. We load every State in the Union, except Califormus, in the production of grapes, and the average market value of our crop in 1889 was four times as much per ton as that of california's yield."

Twelve of the sixteen districts north of the Harlen which elect State Senators this year are accurrly Re-publican. Four are securely Democratic, and should the same political division rule south of the Harlem River as rules above the next Senate will be a Lie. Just where the Republicans can elect four Senators in the metropolitan end of the State is not very clear. They may reasonably expect to carry one district in Brook yn, but they have no present hopes of success in New York, and without two or three Sonators here they cannot hope to control, or even to tie, the next Senate Though the Brooklyn Assembly apportionment has been set aside by the Court of Appeals, the apportionment of Fronklyn Senate districts stands. The reason of this is this: Senate districts are apportioned by the Legisloture; Assembly districts are apportioned by the local Boards of Supervisors.

Charles Willoughby Dayton, the new Postmaster, is a native of Long Island He is eight years younger than his predecessor, who was born in New York city. He was counsel for the Board of Excise from 1886 to 1889 at \$5.00 ; It is a snug post. Ex-Judge Edward Browne now holds it, some of his predecessors in the office having been John R. Felliws, Eiliot Sandford, and Thomas J. Creamer The counsel to the Board of Excise, however, has no patronage to distribute, and in this respect he differs from the Postmaster, who has the following, which are outside of civil service regu-lations. Two assistant Postmasters, secretary, cashier, and assistant cashier, ten general office apperintend ents, twenty station auperintendents, cashiers' assist auta, and stamp sellers, Postmaster's messengers, and money order clerk.

A majority of the present Board of district court Judges were elected in 1887. Of those who were defeated at that election, Frank Fitzgera'd is now Su rogate, John H. McCarthy is a City Court Judge, and three other defeated candidates J. A. O'Gorman, H. C. Bo ty, and Arthur Dickinson Williams, are candidates for renomination. Three of the district court Judge elected in 1887 have since diet-Judge Norton in 188. and Judges Deane and Monell in 1810.

One reason given by communicative politicians for the selection of Mr. Dayton as Postmaster is the fact that an appointee not in complete harmony with the Democratic majority in Congress would not be able to certain specified appropriations for the various Post simply an investment, there is eval! doubt that they Offices, from out of which the expenses of each are paid, irrespective of their annual receipts. With the money appropriated the business of each is run, and the gross revenues are remitted to Washington. The innual expenses of the New York Post Office amount o about \$2,500,000, which, it is the opinion of many persons cognizant of the matter, might well be largely ncreased through improved facilities giving greater despatch to mail, and newspaper matter and a larger working force of employees. The annual revenues of the New York Post collice amounted last year to \$6,700,000, leaving a clean and clear profit from its operation of over \$4 000,000, which went toward the maintenenof less well-patronized Post Offices in other parts of the country. Should Postmaster Dayton secure from Con gress a good appropriation for the expenses of the New York office, the results would justify the increase, but a Postmaster not in complete harmony with the Demo ratic majority in Congress might not fare so well as Mr. Dayton.

The term of City Court Judge James M. Fitzsimone expires this year. When elected in 1800, he led the beed of his ticket in twenty of the twenty four As embly districts into which the city was then divided. He received 117,000 votes. Judge Fitzsimons has been diligent in the discharge of his duties as a Judge and there appears to be no opposition to his renomination

The Legislature of 1892 appropriated \$3,000 toward procuring an accurate topographical map of the State, and this year an appropriation of \$50,000 for the same purpose was made. The work is a joint one between the United States and New York State. Nine survey. ing parties are at work at various parts of the State a Siagara Fails, at Oswego, at Watertown, in Franklin county, in the Mohawk Vallry, and along the route of the Champlain Canal. These parties are working under the scheme of cooperation between the State and National Government The State pays the expenses of the engineers, and the United States pays their sala-ries. As a result of their joint efforts. New York will soon have an accurate map of its area, such a Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massa-chusetts now possess. New York's part of the survey s under the directional State Engineer Schook, whose term of office expires in January, and whose successor

These are the offices except from civil service regulations in the Custom House: The 10 deputy colectors, ceshier and assistant cashier, auditor and assistant auditor, Collector's secretary and confid mila clerk, 140 mes-engers, detectives, rated as clerks, female assis ants, il deputy surveyors, surveyor auditor, Surveyor's secretary, Naval Officer's deputy, additor, secretary, landtor and messengers and comproller, and the Appraiser's 10 assistants, secretary, anotor, and messengers. The total compensation of these employees in \$385,000 a year and \$100,000 ad dit onal gues to 100 paciers, weighters, assistant gaugers, and storehouse laborers.

will be elected in November.

Mr. Sipe and "Babe" Bissell,

Feory the Atlanta Consiliution rard to a fourth-class Post office in his district. Mr Bisself interposed the new rolling protecting Repu cans in office. Mr. Sip: argued the question. Finally Mr. Biasell, who thought Mr. Sipe was a newly elected ongressman, with a quizzical and aggravating smile,

'How long have you been a member of Congress !" eneral," replied Mr. Sipe, angrily. This broke up the conference, but it gave the Postnaster-General something to think abo

Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow.

From the Hartford Courant. An English stonemason was married in this city resterday morning and in the evening he colebrated the affair in a novel and inexpensive manner, He hired a two-seated carriage with a driver and red turough the streets, sitting beside his bride and playing the latest tunes on a concertina.

Will G. J. A. kindly send us his address t

SUNREA WS.

-A young soldier in California deserted from the United States army to Join the Salvation Army.

—An Oregon man is suspected of insanity metaly because of his "incoherent talk on religion and love."

-The six Bright brothers of Adrian, Mo, were struck by lightning the other day. Juve loves a shining mark,
-There is a suggestion of appropriateness in the first
part of the name of the Turcarawas Dental Association of Ohio

-Illis hale was red in his rooth, it turned white as he grew old, and now he is wa king about the Maine town of Appleton with red har again. -A New Haven bering is accused of "anneying his

neighbors," and a court will decide whether he is guilty of this unhermitishs offence.

Tommy Playley of lineyers crawled into a twelveinch pipe and stuck there. Then the pipe and Tomme were dipped in oil until bolb were thoroughly lupri

cated, and he slipped out.

-There are two kinds of cattle brands. The "half brand" doesn't mark the buls. The "cherry red

brand shows on the instite of the inde after the au-mat m killed and skinned.

Sing Wagner is the invalent name of an Oakland Chinese who went on a big spree and was found at daybreak perched on a sack of cais in a barn loft, crowing and shouting "Alle same loaster."

-A Dunkirk bachelor dreamed that he had a wife and seven children, and in the morning a basket con taining a baby was found on his doorsteja. He is now half expecting to see the wife and the six other obtidren arrive in carriages.

-An island is " a tract of land entirely approunded by water " Loop Creek, in West Virginia, doubles upon itself and runs under itself in a natural viaduct, after miking a loop that encloses a tract nearly half a mile long. Question for geographical sharps: Is this track -"What shall we do with our living skeletons !" is a

question that is engaging the attention of the Louis-ville authorities. A showman brought a living femals skeleton from Georgia, but she was not a profitable attraction, and now he insists that it is the city's business to fat her up to a normal and comfortable condition. The city hasn't been able to decide as to its lialitty under the law.

Lieniai is made in St. Petersburg to the unfavorable reports recently published in Great Britain and else-

where regarding the prospects of the coming harvest in Russia, and to the statement that the dovernment would, in consequence, prohibit the export of rye. The present condition of the crops, although unsatisfactory in the governments of Podolla, Kieff, and Cherson, is excellent in practically all other districts.
- In a Chinese Sunday school in Oregon the contribution plate was passed to a young convert, who looked

at the place and inquired, "What fo't" "For the Lord," said his teacher. On the following Sunday the place again stopped in front of him. "What fo't" he noked again, and once more he was told that the money was for the Lord. Thereupon a look of perpicuity came over his face, which found expression in the inquiry: "Lord all time bloke!" -An upholaterer in the French quarter finds it neces-

sary to keep on hand models of parts of the old-fashioned spinning wheel, so many of these primitive household machines are brought to bein to be repaired in order that they may be transferred from garret to parlor. The old wheels were made mainly of one, though the legs are sometimes of maple. One of these, with a brand-new oaken distaff, stood in the ophelsterer's shop as he talked about the exacting tasts of his customers for the antique.

- A Parisian device comparatively new here is an

icobol lamp designed to purity the air of smoking rooms and other apartments. The wick is of platings and after it has become red hot an extinguisher a clapped on. After that the incandescence of the plate tum continues until the alcohol is exhaus ed. Alcohol 36 per cent, oure must be used, as anything more diluted will not maintain the in andess nee of the pianum. The inventor insists that his imme produces on ne, and thus purifies the air of any apartment in which it may be left burning.

-the of the most interesting things attendant uner the rapid reliabling of the old west side now in prog-ress is he interior revelations made when three or four old houses are razed to make way for some tail modern structure. There are several teeth out in tircen street just now, and the gap has laid have far hack near the centre of the block an ancient woo en cottage, with dormer windows, ie osing beneath the shade of a flourishing green tree that for years has put forth its leaves behind a but lement of tirick walls its-ing several stories above its highest branch.

-Among the strange things that strike the ere in Van conver city is a boat ectony, it accupies a strip of beach back of the town on the suit-water "arm," or fjord, and consists of twenty or thirty it the floats, few of them over forty feet long, that are built over and supplied with beds and cooking mensils. Some of them are occupied by laborer, but the best-appearing mes, that are put together with a good deal of art and are really handsome pieces of wood worsing, are the homes of Japanese artisans. The grows ficat at high tide, but are moored to the shore. The strangeness of the scene is heightened by the tents of dirty Indians on a bluff just almove the water.

-Business methods in this town are much moth fled by the energious rental value of land. Many manufacturing concerns in crowded parts of the city make their own packing boxes, not because it is cheaper to make them that to buy them ready made, but because the lumber occupies less space before it has been made up into boxes than after. It is kept stored in properly assorted sizes, and a boy earning three or four dollars a week soon earns to assemble the materials and make in quick me a packing box of any desired size. When it is posible to buy boxes of various sixes packed in "treats" is is done, as they, of course, take up much less spare than those stored individually. Nobody in New York can afford to store mere wind.

-Atthough the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions will in time imitate the Methodist Buck Concern by building a great business structure on the newly required property, or, at least, transforming the large building that already occupies the site. The property is purchased subject to a lease of five years, and on any case the tenagts will occupy the site for another year. The property now occupied by the Roard is at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Twefts street, and is an extremely valuable site. The builting, though old-fashioned, is large, airy, and comfortable. It has been so changed within as to present an almost churchly aspect, and it contains an audience room that is in effect a small chap it

The Sunday Sun Appreclated

To the Enitor of The Sun-Ser Allow me to express my appreciation of to-day's 8 m. It was without d one of the most interesting publications yet is used, and all its articles were written in that style which has placed Tax Sun where it rightly belongs, at the acme of journalism. It formed a volume of absorbing interest, and not a merg record of "Jack Sheppardien," which, regret to say, is now taking up the space of a great nany of our papers. You will have to put forthes traordinary efforts to eclipse to-day's bane; but no doubt after reading next Sunday's base I shall again contess how much I have profited by its columns. THE Sex is just what it claims to be: the most interest-

ing publication of the day Again complimenting you for issuing such an instructive journal, I am. your truly, Buspay, June 18, 1833. Enwann M. Sandenios

The "T" in Dutchess County. To the Editor of The Ses-Mr. Vesterday one your correspondents asked what the "t" was for a

the name of Butchess county.

When the New Netherland settlement passed into the control of the English from the Butch it was divided into twelve counties by act of Parliament, pass 4 1683. They all had monarchial or English arest sora names, as follows: Kings, Queens, Dukes, Duchres, Abany, Gernwall, Graings, Richmond, Sudeki, Lister as bany, Gernwall, Graings, Richmond, Sudeki, Lister as New York, Buchess, one of the Hudson River contributed by Hurch transcript and less as coment of Duchress, Duchress was corresped in Buchess, But these was corresped in Buchess, by the inhabitants, and Engine of Duchress Coloring the phonetic pranings into a Duchress Coloring to the Coloring the Publisher Coloring Coloring the phonetic pranings into a Duchress. following the phonetic promises on of general then as now in England, so many rejorts. Dukes was afterward under phonetis, and a one of the countries of it day, Dutchess, still in New York, on mourrectly spelled. That is the anner correspondent.

Reform Needed at the Plathush Station. To the Epiron of The Sex-Sec. I would ask you

o kindly call the attention of the traveling public to the fact that the trains from the Flatbush avention of the Long Island Raitroad are desputched one to two minutes ahead of the time they are scheduled to leave. If won kindly publish the it will save much interpretable to many people who are go-ing out of town for the summer on that read. Yours traity. BROOKLYN, June 19.

One Man Wants a Dog Catcher!

To the Entrok or Tag Sex-Me: Have the dist catchers been disbanded? Would it not be west for Tag es to shed some light on the matter full of danger-us curs around my locate and Harism, where I seen, is being overrun. The road get a harvest on righth avonue, from 12th to insight free not to mention the cross streets, where the dags road on a floops and areaways. Frince Busich, and Wooster streets and should Fifth avonue also like bushing grounds. Sir them up and oblige. Jose 19. Constant Reader.

From One Point of View. From the Indianantis Soursal

"I wonder," (a) one of the conters, what was the origin of the swallow label cart." It is my tite and the grade whise red man from Monians, that they was not that way it the first place to make it handy for a man to git his gour."

Didn't Luow When to Stop. From Pack.

Lecturer - The glass ealer is dead sir. Museum Manager - What cid be die of ? Lecturer - Alcoholism Museum Manager - What cid be die of ? Lecturer Alconnism.
Museum Manager Nonsense Heneverdrank a dreg.
Lecturer Weil, somebody said he took a glass tee